

## MULTIPLEX TRANSMISSION SYSTEM OF VOICE AND DATA

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### Abstract

**PURPOSE:** To improve transmission efficiency by preventing transmitted data from being erased when data information is transmitted by mixing said information with voice information during the transmission at the multiplex transmission of voice data.

**CONSTITUTION:** Voice packet information is stored in a voice information memory part 61 of a voice transmission queuing part 6 by a voice receiving channel 11 in the terminating order, and data packet information is stored in a data information memory part 71 of a data transmission queuing part 7 by a data receiving channel 12 in the terminating order. A status control transmission part 29 is a main part of a communication control transmission part 22 and consists of a transmission packet memory part 291 storing transmission information, a frame check code formation part 293 and an interruption code adding part 292 preparing the addition of an interruption display code to the interrupted data packet information as an interruption information and the addition of an information completion code. A communication control receiving part 25 includes a discrimination part 252 to discriminate and store the interruption code.

Data supplied from the esp@cenet database - 12

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## 音声・データ多重化伝送方式

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明 記 考

### 1. 說明之名稱

音四・デ一多重化伝送方式

## 2 海外調査の概況

① ケータイ通信機で放送中のデータ情報を音声情報とを並走させ所分の多量化して伝送する音声・データ多量化伝送方式において、第1のフレームでデータ情報を放送中に音声情報の伝送エラーが生じたとき転送済みのデータ情報の後に中断情報を加えて新しく第2のフレームを形成し、前記第1のフレームの未転送データ情報を第3のフレームに形成し、伝送エラーがあった前記音声情報を第2のフレームに代わって前記第2のフレームに続けて転送し、前記第3のフレームは待合せ音声情報とすべてを転送した後に転送し、かつこの第3のフレームが前記第1のフレームにおいて分割された最終データ情報であるときはこの最終データ情報の後に完了情報を加え最終フレームとして転送する。

送することを特徴とする音声・データ多重化伝送方式。

(2) フレーム分割するとき送信側データ情報に  
 続けて中継情報を、またフレーム分割された最終  
 データ情報には続けて完了情報を付加し、中断さ  
 れたデータ情報メモリに中断情報を尋ね込む前送情  
 報の加手前を送信側に偏ることを特徴とする特  
 許請求の範囲第10項記載の音声・データ多重化伝  
 送方式。

(1) 受信フレームの最後に前記中断信号を持つデータ情報を述べ、前記完了信号を持つデータ情報の受信でまとめて編集再生する分割情報識別・重組・再生手段を受信部に設けることを特徴とする符号処理の回路装置記載の原理、データ多重化伝送方式。

### 3. 発明の詳証を説明

亦不明は、同一通信経路の音声とデータとの同時  
 転送を求むるべく、通話を伴う音声・データ多重化伝  
 送方式にする。



伝手順を説明する。第3図は送信要求あるパケット情報を受信、記憶してから送信するまでの手順を示すフローチャート、又第4図はパケット情報のフレーム制御手順を示すフローチャートである。まずデータパケット情報D1の例で説明する。動作ステップS1はデータパケット情報D1を状態制御部記憶部に記憶し、フラグシーケンス符号Fの送信を示す動作を示す。動作ステップS1はこの指示による符号Fの送信動作を示す。符号Fの送出が終わると動作ステップS2によりこの一オクテット(8ビット)の送信確認をする。動作ステップS19は、前に続き今回のパケット情報D1の送信をするとき、動作ステップS1の送信確認部記憶部のパケット情報を消去し、今回のデータパケット情報D1を記憶する動作である。前記動作ステップS1に続き記憶から引出されたアドレス符号Aが動作ステップS3で送信される。動作ステップS4は送信中の符号Aに対するCRC演算を行う動作である。動作ステップS5は符号Aの一オクテット及びこれに続く8ビット宛の一

オクテット送信終了後にそれぞれ送信確認する動作を示す。動作ステップS6は動作ステップS4に於いて順次送信する一オクテット分を示す。動作ステップS7は動作ステップS5に於き記憶、符号Aのオクテットから送信中のオクテットまでに対しCRC演算し結果を記憶する動作を示す。動作ステップS8は動作ステップS5に於き動作で、音声パケット情報の場合の有無(音声パケット情報送信の場合は省略される)及び符号Aのしきりときは動作ステップS6の次に送信すべきオクテットの有無を調べる動作を示す。(第6図のデータ分割の有無は不発明による動作のため未説明する。)動作ステップS9は、音声格、未送信オクテット共に無しの場合、動作ステップS7で記憶した演算結果をフレームチェックシーケンス符号FCSとして送信する指示の動作を示す。第4図において、動作ステップS10で一オクテット送信中に次に送信すべきオクテットが記憶されていないことから動作ステップS9が符号FCSの送信を指示するため、動作ステップS10

に於いて符号FCSの二オクテット分を送信する動作ステップS11がある。動作ステップS12は動作ステップS11の一オクテット送信確認動作を示す。動作ステップS13は符号FCSの前半の一オクテットに対する送信確認動作を示し、動作ステップS14は符号FCS送信に続くフラグシーケンス符号Dの送信動作を示す。動作ステップS15で符号Dの一オクテットが送信され、動作ステップS16が符号FCSの前半の一オクテットに対する送信確認することにより、動作ステップS17で音声パケット情報格合せの有無及びデータパケット情報格合せの有無をチェックする。動作ステップS18は送出済データパケット情報D1をメモリから消去する動作を示す。動作ステップS19は格合せている符号Aはデータの送信動作を示す。音声パケット情報の送信も上記同様の動作手順である。

データパケット情報D1の送信中に音声パケット情報V1の送信要求が発生したときは、各オク

テット送信後の動作ステップS5(送信確認)に於き動作ステップS8でチェックして音声パケット情報の格合せを知る。従来の送信制御送信部2は動作ステップS8で音声パケット情報V1の格合せを知ると直ちに7ビット以上連続して'1'を送る放棄信号を送信して、これまで受信した途中までのデータパケット情報D1を状態制御部記憶部5の記憶から消去し、格合せ中の音声パケット情報V1を新たに記憶してゆく。音声パケット情報が前に同様の動作手順で送信終了すると、先に中断したデータパケット情報D1が再び状態制御部記憶部5に記憶され改めて始めから送信される。データ用送信待列部7のデータパケット情報の記憶は、状態制御部記憶部5へ転送した分がすべて送信し終わるまで消去され、データ用送信待列部7内の格合せ順序が一つ前進む。

一方受信手順は第5図及び第6図のフレーム受信手順を示すフローチャートにより説明する。まずフラグシーケンス符号Dの一オクテット分を第1ビットから第8ビットまで動作ステップS30

で受信する。動作ステップS31は符号Fに続くアクセス符号Aの一オクテット受信動作であり、動作ステップS32はフレーム開始の符号Fの識別動作である。動作ステップS31で受信した符号は動作ステップS34で符号Aと識別され、動作ステップS35で受信オクテットが符号Fでないと判断されると動作ステップS37で今後受信する情報が音声かデータかを区別する。動作ステップS33は符号Aに続くオクテットの受信動作で、データパケット情報受信の場合は制御符号Cが受信される。また動作ステップS36では符号A以後の受信オクテットに対し定められた生成多相式によるCRC演算を行う。各オクテット受信後は、動作ステップS39で符号識別し、動作ステップS40で符号Dでないと判断したときは動作ステップS41で前記同様CRC演算を行う。(動作ステップS42は本発明のために追加される動作で特記する。) 図6図において、動作ステップS44、S45、S46は前記図5図における動作ステップS39、S40、S41と同じである。動作

情報V1に割込まれたデータパケット情報D1は音声用送信行列部6で待つ音声パケット情報のすべてを送信した後に再び最初から送信される。この場合、処理されたデータパケット情報D1の送信時間は、図1の伝送時間と異なり、音声が多い場合は短くデータの伝送がでず、その可成りすべてを無効とする可能性が高い。

このように従来の音声・データ多重化伝送方式は、データ情報を送信中に音声情報を割込ませて送信するときそれまで送信済のデータが破棄されるので、割込されたデータ情報分の伝送時間が無駄となり伝送中の伝送効率が低下するという欠点がある。

本発明の目的は上記欠点を除去し、音声とデータを多重化伝送する送信回路の伝送効率を向上させるため、データ多重化伝送方式を提供することにある。

本発明による音声・データ多重化伝送方式は、同一伝送回路で送信中のデータ情報に音声情報を

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作ステップS43でフレーム開始を認識するフラグシーケンス符号Fを受信するとき、動作ステップS49は符号Fを識別し、動作ステップS50で符号Fの確認後、動作ステップS51は符号Dの直前に受信したオクテットまでのCRC演算結果をビットパターンチェックする動作をする。音声情報受信の場合は、このビットパターンチェックの良否に拘らず、動作ステップS52でこの音声情報を次の段階へ転送するが、データ情報の場合、チェック結果が不良のときは動作ステップS53により送信側に再送要求動作し、チェック結果が良いときは動作ステップS57により音声の場合と同様、次の段階へこのデータ情報を転送する。(動作ステップS54、S55、S56は本発明のために追加される動作であり、特記する。) 図面に示していないが、受信ビットが連続して二つ'1'のときは放棄信号を意味し、これまでに受信した受信データ受信部5内に記憶したものは直ちに消去し、次の受信はフレーム開始の符号Dから改めて受信が始まる。途中まで転送し、音声パケット

割込ませ時分割多重化して伝送する音声・データ多重化伝送方式において、第1のフレームでデータ情報を転送中に音声情報の伝送要求が発生したとき転送済みのデータ情報の後に中断情報を加えて新しく第2のフレームを形成し、前記第1のフレームの未伝送データ情報を第3のフレームに形成し、伝送要求のあった前記音声情報を第4のフレームに形成して前記第2のフレームに続けて転送し、前記第3のフレームは待合せ音声情報のすべてを送信した後に転送し、且つこの第3のフレームが前記第1のフレームにおいて分割された前記データ情報であるときはこの前記データ情報の後に完了情報を加えて最終フレームとして転送し、この最終フレームの転送後、それまで分割転送されたデータ情報を復元再生することを特徴とし、又送信側にはフレーム分割するとき送信済データ情報に続けて中断情報を、又フレーム分割された前記データ情報に続けて完了情報を付加し、中断されたデータ情報メモリに中断情報を格納する部と送信側付加手段を備え、又受信側には受信フレー

ムの後に前記中断情報を持つデータ情報を送べ、前記完了情報を持つデータ情報の受信でまとめて複製再生する分割情報識別・複製・再生手段を備えることを特徴とする。

次に本発明について第7図乃至第10図、更に第3図乃至第6図のフローチャートを加え、参照して説明する。第7図は本発明の音声・データ多重化伝送方式の実例を示すブロック図、第8図は第7図において同一通信回線に音声パケット情報とデータパケット情報とを混在させて多重化伝送するときの時間関係を示すタイムチャート、第9図は第7図における各メモリ部及び転送フレームのフォーマットを示すフォーマット概要図、また第3図乃至第6図及び第10図は第7図における送信、受信動作を説明するフローチャートである。第7図において、音声パケット情報は音声受信チャンネル1により音声用送信待行列部6の音声情報メモリ部61に蓄積部に記憶され、データパケット情報はデータ受信チャンネル12によりデータ用送信待行列部7のデータ情報メモリ

部71に蓄積部に記憶される。状態制御送信部29は送信制御送信部22の主制御で送信情報を記憶する送信パケットメモリ部291と、アドレス符号Aのオクテットから送信直後のオクテットまでのCRC演算をしフレームの最後に付加するフレームチェックシーケンス符号FCSを作成するフレームチェック符号生成部293と、分割されたデータパケット情報に中断情報として前記宛先符号INTを、又完了情報として情報完了符号FINの付加を制御し、本発明のために付加される前記宛先符号部292とを含む。受信側装置部25は受信パケットを記憶する受信パケットメモリ251と、分割されたデータ情報は分割されたデータ情報メモリ部254に記憶して複製情報に到着まで待たせる分割データ受信待行列部253と、最終情報の到着で全分割情報を一つに複製再生する再生部255と、本発明のために必要な前記宛先符号の識別・記憶する識別部252とを含む。第7図において、特に説明のないものに第1図と同じ機能であり同一符号が付与されている。第8

図は第7図において、同一通信回線に音声パケット情報とデータパケット情報とを多重化伝送するときの時間関係を示すタイムチャートである。送信側からデータパケット情報D1、D2を送信中に音声パケット情報V1、V2の送信要求がありデータパケット情報D11、D12、D21、D22に分割されて送信され、複製制御及び再生される時間関係が示されている。送信側のパケット情報V1、V2、V3及びD11、D12、D21はそれぞれ送信待行列部61及び71に記憶され、送信回線1上に送信されるためまず状態制御送信部29の送信パケットメモリ部291へ記憶されてアドレス符号A、制御符号C（データパケットの場合のみ）が付加され、パケット情報の送信終了後フレームチェックシーケンス符号生成部293でフレームチェックシーケンス符号FCSが生成され、更に図9の送信部3でフラグシーケンス符号Dを付加し、送信回線1には一オクテットの符号F、符号A、符号Cに続いてパケット情報が更に続いて一オクテットの符号FCS、一オクテットの符号Dで一フレ

ームを終結する。データパケット情報が分割されたときはパケット情報と符号FCSとの間に前記宛先符号INT、FINが一オクテット挿入される。次に第9図によつてメモリ等のフォーマット及びパケット情報に符号を付加する状況の説明する。第9図(a)、(b)、(c)、(d)、(e)及び(f)はそれぞれ第7図における音声情報メモリ部61、データ情報メモリ部71、送信パケットメモリ部291、送信フレーム211、受信パケットメモリ部251及び分割データ情報メモリ部254の符号収容位置を示すフォーマット概要図で、横一線が8ビット構成（一オクテット）で送信確認の単位となる。各メモリの上側はメモリ情報に対するメモリ識別部でその下から転送された符号、情報が書き込まれる。第9図(a)の符号A、Cの後はパケット送信のフレーム構成として固有のアドレス符号A、制御符号C（音声の場合はこの符号Cはない）が記述される。第9図(d)は前記回線1上を転送される順序を示すフォーマットで、一線が一オクテットを意味しフレームチェックシーケンス符号FCSは二オクテ

ット分16ビットで伝送されることを示す。第9図(巾)では分割された中断情報が転送情報の用の副記号エリアに記憶され再生のときに活用される。

次に第3図、第4図及び第10図を参照して送信手順を説明する。第3図は送信要求あるパケット情報を受信メモリしてから送信する手順を示すフローチャート、第4図はパケット情報送信のフレーム終了手順を示すフローチャート、又第10図はパケット情報の転送転送があったときの転送中断および転送完了を示すフローチャートである。第3図及び第4図の一般転送手順は前に述べたので省略し、本発明に関するデータパケット情報の分割転送について説明する。データパケット情報D1の送出中は、一オクタットの情報転送(動作ステップS6)毎の送信確認(動作ステップS5)に続き、アドレス符号Aから送信中のオクタットまでCRC計算(動作ステップS7)と共に動作ステップS8がある。動作ステップS8で伝送確認送信部29が音声用送信部行列部6の音声情報メモリ部61の情報記憶の存在を確認したと

き、音声はデータに優先転送を必要とするので、第10図における動作ステップS21でデータパケット情報D1の転送中断を準備し、前記表示符号INTを前記符号付加部292から抽出し転送準備する。この時第9図(巾)の一オクタット2915を送出中とし、この動作ステップS20が終ると、一方に引続いて前記符号INTを転送する動作ステップS23、他方に送信確認の動作ステップS22を経て、送信中の符号INTまでCRC計算およびフレームチェックシーケンス符号FCSの送信指示(動作ステップS25)と共にデータパケット情報D1の中断位置(第9図(巾)の符号2915)をデータ情報メモリ部71のメモリ制御部711(第9図(巾)に示す)に導込む(動作ステップS24)。一オクタットの副記号INT転送(動作ステップS23)が終ると送信確認し(動作ステップS12)、二オクタットの副記号FCS送信(動作ステップS11)となり、前に記載した第4図のフレーム終了手順となる。動作ステップS17で別送む音声パケット情報の発せがあるので、動

作ステップS17で送信パケットメモリ部291のデータパケット情報D1を前記した後、動作ステップS19で初めて音声情報メモリ部61から音声パケット情報V1を送信パケットメモリ部291へ搬入する。第3図に戻り、音声パケット情報V1は動作ステップS19で記憶されているので、フレーム転送確認の動作ステップS1でフラグシーケンス符号Fのオクタット転送から前述の前述のパケット情報の転送手順(第3図)とフレーム終了部(第4図)とによって転送される。音声パケット情報V1の転送終了のとき動作ステップS17では転送完了のデータパケット情報D1がみつたので動作ステップS19でデータ情報メモリ部71から送信パケットメモリ部291へ情報D1の転送があるが動作ステップS24(第10図)で転送中断のメモリ部61が確認されているのでその転送は共に充分のデータパケット情報D12のみで、第9図(巾)においては符号2916からが転送される。この情報転送動作ステップS19によるフラグシーケンス符号Fのオクタットの転送

(第3図動作ステップS1)に続いてアドレス符号Aと残りのデータパケット情報D12が第3図の転送手順に従って転送され動作ステップS8で音声パケット情報が無いので、転送すべき情報も終ると、本実施例ではデータパケット情報の分割のあったものに対しては付加完了符号FINを抽出し転送準備する第10図の動作ステップS26へ、分割のなかつたものは非分割表示符号NINの抽出と転送準備との動作ステップS28へ進む。動作ステップS20の一オクタット情報の転送に続き、一方では準備された符号INT又はNINの転送動作ステップS27又はS29、他方では送信確認動作ステップS22及び符号FCSの作成・送出準備動作ステップS25以下第4図のフレーム終了手順に続く。

次に受信側の手順を第5図及び第6図を参照して説明するが一般手順は前に述べたので省略する。第5図において、動作ステップS31でアドレス符号Aを受信した結果、動作ステップS37で受信パケット情報がデータと判別され、動作ステッ

ブS33で符号Aに続く一オクテットの受信以後、各オクテット毎の動作ステップS39, S40で受信符号がINT, FIN, NINの何れかを認識したとき、この符号を記憶するが二オクテットの符号FCSは続く一オクテットの符号Fを識別するまでこれらの符号INT, FIN, NINは利用できないので、三オクテットにわたるメモリがフレーム識別部252に必要となる。このため、動作ステップS42は三オクテット、すなわち符号INT, FIN又はNINの記憶を均等に分配してここで受信したオクテットの符号を記憶する動作となる。フレーム開始の符号Fを動作シーケンスS50で検出し、フレームチェックシーケンス符号FCSまでのCRC計算により所定のビットパターンチェックがOKの場合は動作ステップS54の判断により、符号INTのときは動作ステップS55で受信したデータパケットの情報を分岐データ受信行列部253に順次記憶し、符号FINのときは動作ステップS56で受信データパケット情報を分岐データ受信行列部253に記憶した後、情報再生部255にす

べての記憶を取出して順序通り逐次復元しデータ受信チャンネル14へ転送し、又符号NINのときは動作ステップS57で受信情報1から受信した記憶した受信パケットメモリ部251から形成データ受信チャンネル14へ転送する。音声パケット情報によって分割されたデータパケット情報は同一通信回路に他のデータパケット情報の配込みをなして転送されるので前記表示符号INTにより分割データ受信行列部253に順次記憶され、復元了符号FINによりデータパケット情報D11, D12のみを逐次復元すれば必要に再生できる。なお、図7図に示したブロックの回路はいずれも一般的技術により簡単に実現できるものである。

上記実施例では各種メモリ部及び制御部が分割されているが、伝送回路あるいは交換機が備える共通バスで結ばれたレジスタ群及び中央処理装置により本発明の機能を実現できる。

本発明の音声・データ多重化制御方式はデータ通信中に音声通信要求があっても送信側データを

破棄せず、前記表示符号を付して割り込まれたことを表示して再び音声を送信し、残りのデータを送信すると共に受信側ではデータ受信のとき一時記憶し、前記表示符号を付したフレームのデータ情報には前記の受信データ情報を逐次復元了符号の付されたフレームのデータ情報までをまとめて一つのデータに再生する機能が付加されている。この機能は従来のデータ情報のフレーム長が助断的な音声情報のフレーム間隔以上に長くできなかったことも解決する。

上記説明したように本発明によって、音声とデータとが多重化伝送される通信回路における伝送効率を改善できるといふ効果が得られる。

#### 4 図面の簡単な説明

図1図は従来の音声・データ多重化伝送方式の一実施例を示すブロック図、図2図は図1図において同一通信回路に音声パケット情報とデータパケット情報とを多重化伝送するときの時間関係を示すタイムチャート、図3図は本発明の音声・デ

ータ多重化伝送方式の一実施例における伝送所定パケット情報を送信メモリに記憶してからの送信手順を示すフローチャート、図4図は図3図に続くパケット情報伝送のフレーム終了手順を示すフローチャート、図5図は図3図の送信手順によって送信されたパケット情報の受信手順を示すフローチャート、図6図は図5図に続くパケット情報伝送フレームの終了受信手順を示すフローチャート、図7図は本発明の音声・データ多重化伝送方式の一実施例を示すブロック図、図8図は図7図において同一通信回路に音声パケット情報とデータパケット情報とを多重化伝送するときの時間関係を示すタイムチャート、図9図は図7図における各種メモリ部及び伝送フレームのフォーマットを示すフォーマット図、図10図は図3図に続く本発明により追加される制送信情報に関する動作手順を示すフローチャートである。

1……送信回路、6……音声用送信情報行列部、7……データ用送信情報行列部、22……送信制御送信部、25……送信制御受信部、29……状態



制御送信部、251……受信パケットメモリ部、  
 252……情報識別部、253……分割データ受  
 信行列部、255……情報再生部、291……  
 送信パケットメモリ部、292……割込符号付加  
 部（割込情報付加手段）、293……フレームテ  
 ンクシーケンス符号作成部。

代理人 井坂士 内 原 晋

図 1 (A)

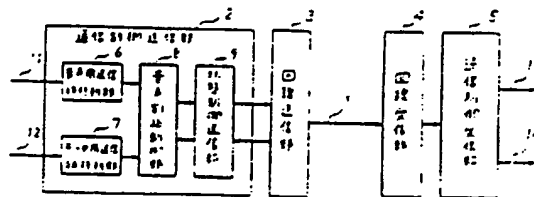
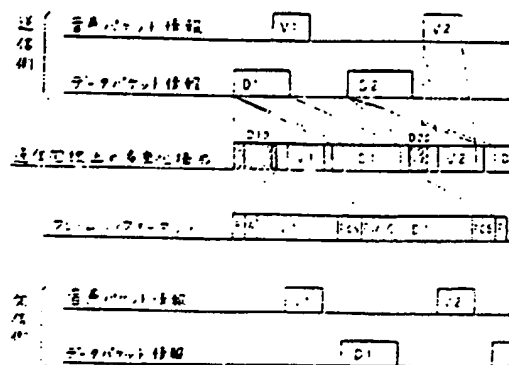
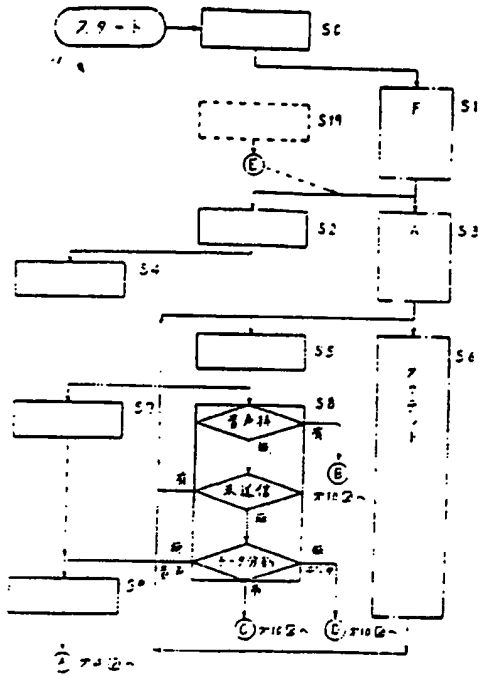


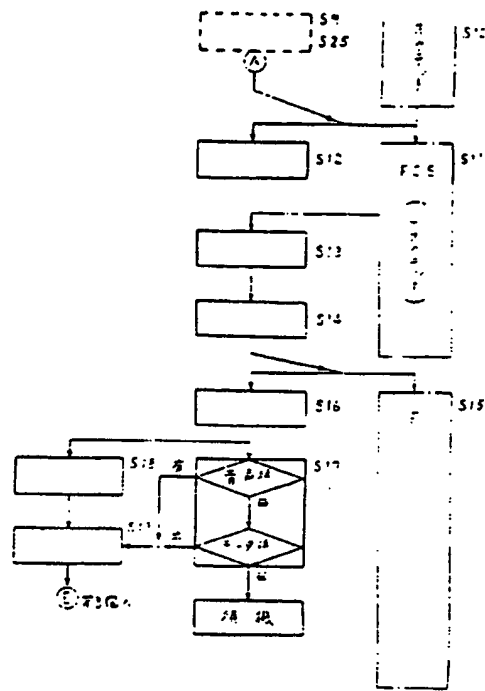
図 2 (B)



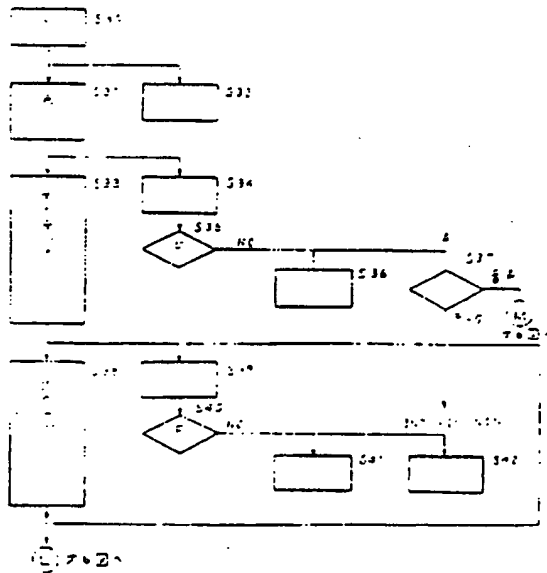
第 3 区



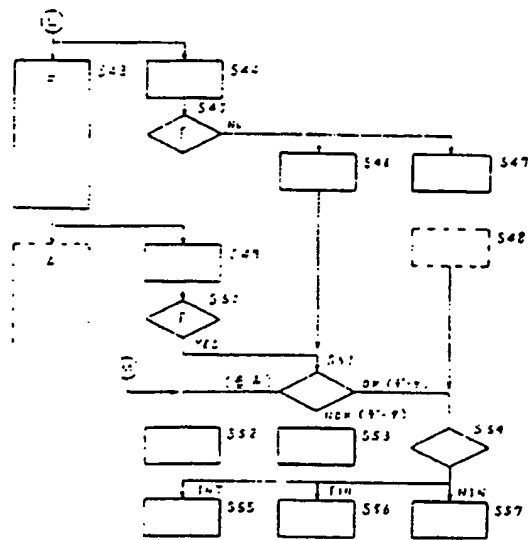
第 4 区



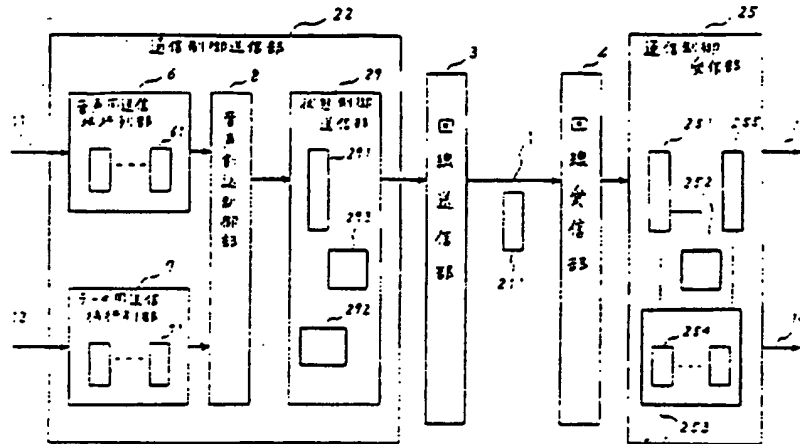
第 5 区



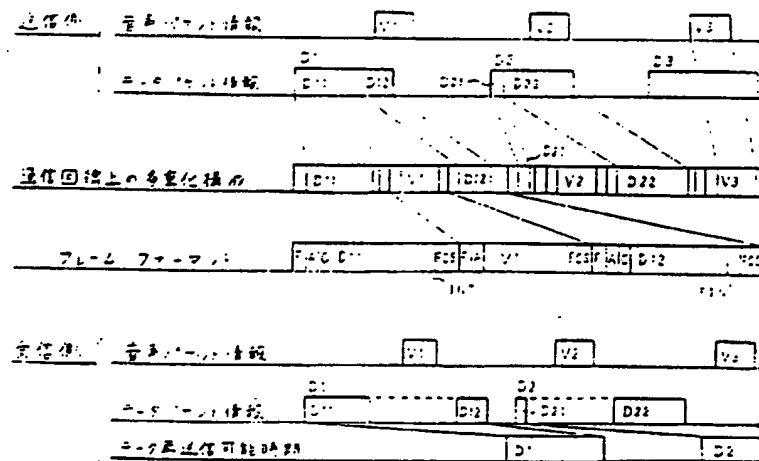
第 6 区



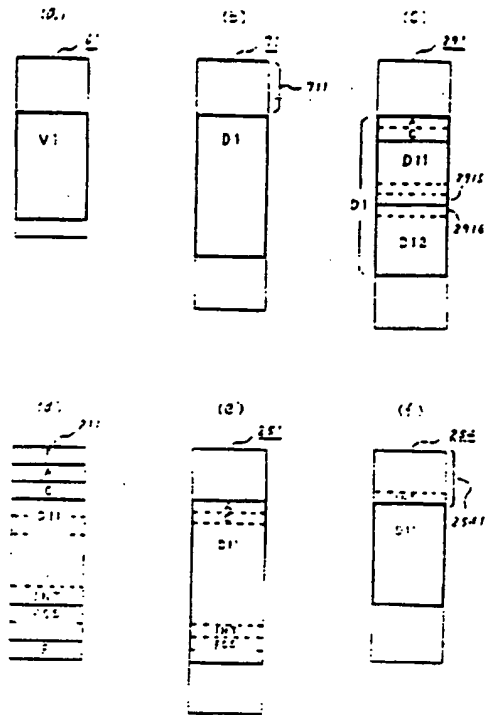
第 7 図



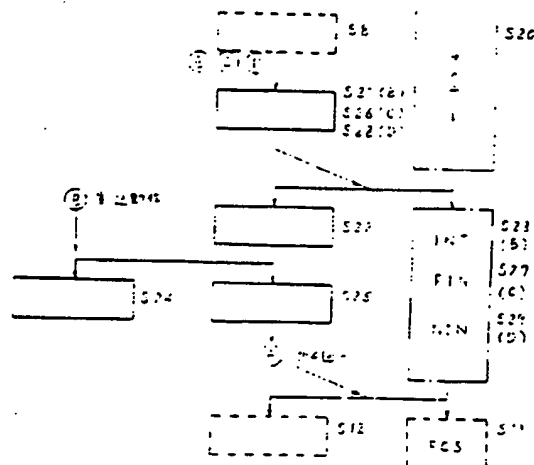
第 8 図



第 9 图



第 10 图



VOICE/DATA MULTIPLEXING TRANSMISSION METHODS  
[Onsei/deta Tajuka Densohoshiki]

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SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention:  
Voice/data Multiplexing Transmission Methods
2. Claim:
  - (1) Voice/data multiplexing transmission methods, which are characterized by the fact that in the voice/data multiplexing transmission method in which data information being transmitted using the same communications line, is interrupted by voice information to proceed with time sharing multiplexing to transmit the data information, when a request is made to transmit voice information while the data information is being transmitted in the first frame, an interrupt information is added after the data information which has been transmitted to form a new second frame; a non-transmitted data information in the aforementioned first frame forms a third frame; the aforementioned voice information requested to be transmitted forms a fourth frame which is transmitted after the aforementioned second frame; the aforementioned third frame is transmitted after the queuing voice information is totally transmitted; if the third frame is the final data information divided in the aforementioned first frame, a completion information is added after the final data information to form a last frame to be transmitted.
  - (2) Voice/data multiplexing transmission methods as described in Claim (1) in which when divided by frames, an interrupt information is added following the data information which has been transmitted, and a completion information is added following the last data information which has been divided, and a means to add an interrupt information is equipped at the sender side

to write an interrupt information in the data information memory which has been interrupted.

- (3) Voice/data multiplexing transmission methods as described in Claim (1) in which a means of identifying/accumulating/reproducing the divided information is equipped at the receiver side to line up the data information queuing the aforementioned interrupt information at the end of the frame received and edit and reproduce when the data information queuing the aforementioned completion information is received.

### 3. Detailed Description of the Invention:

This invention concerns voice/data multiplexing transmission methods to perform communications by mixing voice and data information using the same communications line.

In general, there are many differences between voice communications and data communications. For example, real time responses are not important in data communications so that the occurrence of delays in transfer between terminals is allowed.

On the other hand, voice communications in a conversational style strictly requires real time responses so that delays between terminals must be minimized to have practically no harmful effects. From the standpoint of traffic, data occur almost randomly in data communications and the lengths of data are diverse within the limits. Although calls in voice communications occur at random, voice, namely transfer information tends to be concentrated and the information to be transmitted as voice occurs periodically and the lengths are short and constant.

Recently, a complex communications system is being developed to be able to transmit both voice communications and data communications having different characteristics by multiplexing using the same communications line.



In the conventional voice/data multiplexing transmission systems, the data being transmitted are cancelled when a voice transmission request occurs during data transmission to proceed with voice transmission and the aforementioned data are then transmitted again from the beginning.

The conventional voice/data multiplexing transmission methods will be explained using packet communications as an example by referring to Figures 1 and 2. Figure 1 is a block diagram showing an example configuration of the conventional voice/data multiplexing transmission method. Figure 2 is a time chart showing the time relationships when voice packet information and data packet information are multiplexed and transmitted using the same communications line in Figure 1.

In Figure 1, a line transmission unit 3 and a line reception unit 4 are located at the transmission side and at the reception side, respectively, having a communications line 1 in the middle to sequentially transmit the packet information. The communication control transmission unit 2 receives the voice packet information from the voice transmission channel 11 and the data packet information from the data transmission channel 12 and transfers then to the communications line 1 via the line transmission unit 3. The communication control reception unit 5, which receives information from the line reception unit 4, transmits the voice packet information to the voice reception channel 13 and transmits the data packet information to the data reception channel 14. The communication control unit 2 consists of the following units: a voice transmission queue unit 6 which lines up the voice packet information from the voice transmission channel 11 in the order of arrival; a data transmission queue unit 7 which lines up the data packet information in the order of arrival; a voice interrupt control unit 8 which draws the voice packet information queuing in the voice transmission queue unit 6, which draws the data packet information queuing in the data transmission queue unit 7 when all the queuing voice packet information has been withdrawn and transmits them to the status control transmission unit 9 at the next stage, but when it

detects the entrance of the voice packet information to the voice transmission queue unit 6, it stops transmission of the data packet information which has been selected and instead, it transmits the voice packet information until all the queuing information has been exhausted; and a status control transmission unit 9 which receives the packet information to be transmitted and which adds an address code A and a control code C (not added when transmitting the voice packet information) in front of the information and adds a frame check sequence code FCS at the end of each frame.

The format of the packet information transferred will be explained below. The packet to be transferred forms an octet containing 8 bits from the first bit to the eighth bit. For example, the call user data, which is the information containing a maximum of 128 octets is transferred from the transmission channels 11 and 12 to the transmission queue units 6 and 7 and then saved. For transferring from the transmission queue units 6 and 7, one of the information transferred to the status control transmission unit 9 receives an address code A and a control code C (no code C in the case of voice information) so that each one octet is added in front of the information. One octet coded with flag sequence code F is transmitted in the order from the first bit at the beginning of the frame at the division of each frame and subsequently, the address code A, control code C (none in the case of voice information), and the packet information are transmitted in this order in series from the first bit in each octet (See the frame format in Figure 2). The transmission of each octet is checked whenever the eighth bit is transmitted and the next octet to be transmitted is prepared within the time period until the eighth bit of the next octet. A frame check sequence code FCS is created by performing a CRC calculation (cyclic code check) using generating polynomials from the octet of the address code A at each octet unit and transmitted subsequently to the last octet transmission of the packet information. Subsequently, the flag sequence code F implying the frame ending is transmitted. If there is subsequent packet

information, a code F that is also the beginning of the next frame is used.

The transmission procedures for packet information will be explained by referring to Figures 3 and 4. Figure 3 is a flow chart showing the procedures when a request for the packet information to be transmitted is received and saved and until the time when it is transmitted. Figure 4 is a flow chart showing the frame ending procedures for packet information. An example of the data packet information D1 will be explained first. The operational step S0 stores the data packet information D1 in the status control transmission unit 9 and indicates an action to instruct transmission of the flag sequence code F. The operational step S1 shows the transmission operation of the code F under this instruction. When the transmission of the code F is over, the transmission of one octet (8 bits) is checked by the operational step S2. The operational step S19 is an action to delete the previous packet information within the time of transmission of the operational step S1 to store the current data packet information D1. Subsequent to the aforementioned operational step S1, the address code A withdrawn from the memory is transmitted at the operational step S3. The operational step S4 is an action to perform CRC calculation for the code A while being transmitted. The operational step S5 shows an action to check each transmission whenever ending transmission of one octet of the code A and one octet for the following 8 bits. The operational step S6 shows a portion for one octet subsequently transmitted after the operational step S4. The operational step S7 shows an action to perform CRC calculation from the octet of the code A to the octet being transmitted each time after the operational step S5. The operational step S8 is an action following the operational step S5 which is an action to investigate the presence/absence of queuing for voice packet information (omitted in the case of voice packet information transmission) and the presence/absence of the octet to be transmitted next after the operational step S6 if queuing is absent (the presence/absence of data division in Figure 6 is due

to the actions in this invention so that this will be explained later). The operational step S9 is an action of the instruction to transmit the operational results stored at the operational step S7 as the frame check sequence code FCS when both voice queuing and non-transmitted octets are absent. In Figure 4, the operational step S9 instructs the transmission of the code FCS since the octet to be transmitted next while one octet is being transmitted is not stored at the operational step S10 so that the operational step S11 transmits two octet portions for the code FCS after the operational step S10. The operational step S12 is an action to check the transmission of one octet at the operational step S10. The operational step S13 shows an action to check the transmission for the former half of one octet of the code FCS and the operational step S14 shows an action to transmit the flag sequence code F subsequent to the transmission of the code FCS. At the operational step S15, one octet of the code F is transmitted and the operational step S16 checks the transmission for the latter half of the one octet of the code FCS so that the operational step S17 checks the presence/absence of queuing of the voice packet information and the presence/absence of queuing of the data packet information. The operational step S18 shows an action to delete the transmitted data packet information D1 from the memory and the operational step S19 shows an action to store queued voice or data packet information within the status control transmission unit 9. When transmitting the voice packet information, similar operational procedures as mentioned above are followed.

When a transmission request for the voice packet information V1 occurs while the data packet information D1 is being transmitted, the request is checked at the operational step S8 after the operational step S5 (checking the transmission) after transmitting each octet to inform queuing of the voice packet information. The conventional communication control transmission unit 2 transmits abort signals which send more than 7 bits of "1" continuously once queuing of the voice packet information V1 is informed at the operational step S8 to delete the data

packet information D1 which has been received in the middle from the status control transmission unit 5 and newly stores the voice packet information V1 being queued. When the transmission of the voice packet information ends through the operational procedures as mentioned above, the data packet information D1 which has been interrupted earlier is stored again in the status control transmission unit 9 from which the data packet information D1 is transmitted from the beginning. The memory of the data packet information in the data transmission queue unit 7 is deleted after the portion transferred to the status control transmission unit 9 is totally transmitted and the order of queuing in the data transmission queue unit 7 is advanced by one position.

The reception procedures will be explained by referring to the flow chart showing the frame reception procedures shown in Figures 5 and 6. One octet portion of the flag sequence code F from the first bit to the eighth bit is initially received at the operational step S30. The operational step S31 is a one-octet reception action for the access code A following the code F and the operational step S32 is a recognition action of the code F for starting the frame. The code received at the operational step S31 is recognized as a code A at the operational step S34 and if the octet received is recognized as not being the code F at the operational step S35, the information which will be received in the future will be distinguished whether they are voice or data information. The operational step S33 is the reception action for the octet following code A and in the case of reception of data packet information, a control code C is received. At the operational step S36, a CRC calculation is carried out using the generating polynomials, which are defined for the octet received after the code A. After receiving each octet, the code is identified at the operational step S39 and if it is recognized as not to be the code F at the operational step S40, the same CRC calculation as mentioned above is carried out at the operational step S41 (the operational step S42 is an additional action added for this invention and will be explained later). In Figure 6, the operational steps S44, S45, and S46 are

the same as operational steps S39, S40, and S41 in Figure 5. When the flag sequence code F implying the frame ending is received at the operational step S43, the code F is identified at the operational step S49 and the code F is checked at the operational step 50. Subsequently, the operational step S51 is an action to check the bit pattern for the CRC calculation results until the octet received immediately before the code F. In the case of receiving the voice information, this voice information is transferred to the next stage at the operational step S52 regardless of the results of this bit pattern checking. In the case of the data information, a resend command is requested to the sender side by the operational step S53 if the result of checking is inadequate. If the result of checking is satisfactory, this data information is transferred to the next stage as in the case of the voice information at the operational step S57 (the operational steps S54, S55, and S56 are the steps added to this invention and will be explained later). If the bits received consist of seven consecutive '1's, it implies abort signals so that the contents received and stored in the communications control reception unit 5 are deleted immediately and the next reception starts again from the code F at the beginning of the frame. The data packet information D1 that has been transferred in the middle and interrupted by the voice packet information V1 is transmitted again from the beginning after the voice packet information queuing in the voice transmission queue unit 6 has been totally transmitted. In this case, the transmission time of the communications line 1 is invalidated for the portion of transferring time for the data packet information D10 that has been cancelled so that if the volume of voice information is large, the data are hardly transmitted and there is a high possibility that all the data in the gap become invalid.

According to the conventional voice/data multiplexing transmission method, the data, which is already being transmitted, are cancelled when the voice information interrupts the transmission of data information so that the drawback is that

the transmission time used for the data information cancelled is wasted and the transmission efficiency of the communications line is reduced.

The purpose of this invention is to provide voice/data multiplexing transmission methods, which can improve the transmission efficiency for the communications line, which multiplexes and transmits voice and data information by overcoming the above-mentioned drawbacks.

According to this invention's voice/data multiplexing transmission method, the data information which is being transmitted by the same communications line are interrupted by the voice information, which are transmitted after time sharing multiplexing. This voice/data multiplexing transmission method is characterized as follows. When a transfer of voice information is requested, while the data information is being transferred in the first frame, a second frame is newly formed by adding an interrupt information after the data information which has already been transferred and the non-transferred data information in the aforementioned first frame forms a third frame. The aforementioned voice information, which has been requested to be transferred, forms a fourth frame, which is transferred after the aforementioned second frame. The aforementioned third frame is transferred after the queuing voice information is totally transferred. In this case, if the third frame is the final data information, which has been divided from the aforementioned first frame, completion information is added after this final data information and transferred as a final frame. After the final frame is transferred, the data information, which has been divided and transferred, is restored and reproduced. An interrupt information addition means is equipped at the transmission side so that an interrupt information is added after the transmitted data information when dividing the frame and a completion information is added to the final data information divided from the frame to write the interrupt information in the interrupted data information memory. A divided information identifying/accumulating/reproducing means

is equipped at the receiver side so that the data information having the aforementioned interrupt information is lined up at the end of the reception frame and when the data information having the aforementioned completion information is received, the data information is edited and reproduced.

This invention will be explained by referring to Figures 7 through 10 along with the flow charts shown in Figures 3 through 6. Figure 7 is a block diagram showing an example of this invention's voice/data multiplexing transmission method. Figure 8 is a time chart showing the time relationships when the voice packet information and the data information, which are mixed in the same communications line, are multiplexed and transmitted as in Figure 7. Figure 9 is a format outlined diagram showing various memory units and formats of the transfer frames in Figure 7. Figures 3 through 6 and Figure 10 are flow charts explaining the transmission and reception actions in Figure 7. In Figure 7, the voice packet information is stored in the order of arrival in the voice information memory unit 61 in the voice transmission queue unit 6 by the voice reception channel 11 and the data packet information is stored in the order of arrival in the data information memory unit 71 in the data transmission queue unit 7 by the data reception channel 12. The status control transmission unit 29 contains a transmission packet memory unit 291 which stores the transmission information in the key section of the communication control transmission unit 22; a frame check code creation unit 293 which creates a frame check sequence code FCS which performs a CRC calculation from the octet with the address code A to the octet of the last transmission to be added at the end of the frame; and an interrupt code addition unit 292 added to this invention by providing an interrupt expressing code INT as an interrupt information in the interrupted data packet information and the addition of the information completion code FIN as a completion information. The communication control reception unit 25 contains a reception packet memory 251 to store the reception packet; a divided data reception queue unit 253 which stores the divided data information in the sequentially



divided data information memory unit 254 to queue until the last information arrives, a reproduction unit 255 which restores and reproduces all the divided information into one when the final information arrives; and an identifying unit 252 which identifies and stores the necessary interrupt codes which are needed in this invention. In Figure 7, the symbols, which are not particularly explained, have the same functions as in Figure 1 and the same codes are added. Figure 8 is a time chart showing the time relationships when the voice packet information and the data packet information are multiplexed and transmitted using the same communications line in Figure 7. The transmission of voice packet information V1 and V2 is requested while the data packet information D1 and D2 are transmitted from the transmission side and divided into the data packet information D11, D12, D21 and D22 which are regenerated at the reception side. The packet information V1, V2 and V3 and D1, D2 and D3 at the transmission side are stored respectively in the transmission queue units 61 and 71. Since they are transmitted onto the communications line 1, they are initially transferred to the transmission packet memory unit 291 of the status control transmission unit 29 where the address code A and the control code C (only in the case of data packets) are added. After the end of transmission of the packet information, the frame check sequence code FCS is added in the frame check sequence code creation unit 293, and in addition, a flag sequence code F is added in the line transmission unit 3. One frame ends with one octet code F, code A and code C, packet information, 2 octet coded FCS and one octet code F. When the data packet information is divided, an interrupt codes INT and FIN are inserted between the packet information and the code FCS by one octet. The formats including memory and the statuses when adding codes to the packet information are explained in Figure 9. Figures 9 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) are format outlined diagrams showing the storage positions for codes for the units in Figure 7: voice information memory unit 61, data information memory unit 71, transmission packet memory unit 291, transmission frame 211, reception packet memory unit 251, and divided data

information memory unit 254. One horizontal row indicates an 8-bit configuration (one octet), which is the unit, used for checking transmission. The upper side in each memory is a memory control unit for the memory information, and codes and information, which are transferred from the lower side, are written in this side. Specific address code A and control code C (no code C in the case of voice information) in the frame configuration of the packet communication are written in the rows indicated by A and C in Figure 9 (c). Figure 9 (d) is a format showing the order of transfer on the communications line 1. One row means one octet and the frame check sequence code FCS is configured of 16 bits for two octets. Figure 9 (f) is used when reproducing since the divided interrupt information is stored in the control unit area before the transfer information.

The transmission procedures will be explained by referring to Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 10. Figure 3 is a flow chart showing the procedures of transmission after the packet information requested for transmission is received and memorized. Figure 4 is a flow chart showing the procedures to end the frames of the packet information transmission. Figure 10 is a flow chart showing the transfer interruption and transfer completion at the time of interrupts transfer of the packet information. Since the general transfer procedures in Figures 3 and 4 have already been described, their explanations will be omitted. Only the division transfer for the data packet information in this invention will be explained. While the data packet information D1 is being transmitted, the transmission is checked (operational step S5) every one octet information transfer (operational step S6) and subsequently the operational step S8 comes in along with the CRC calculation (operational step S7) from the address code A till the octet being transmitted. When the status control transmission unit 29 checks the presence of information memory in the voice information memory unit 61 of the voice transmission queue unit 6 at the operational step S8, voices require priority transfer to data so that transfer interrupt for the data packet information D1 is prepared at the operational step S21 in Figure

10 and the interrupt indication code INT is extracted from the interrupt code addition unit 292 to be ready to be transferred. In this case, one octet 2915 in Figure 9 (c) is being transmitted. When this operational step S20 is completed, one direction follows the operational step S23 to transfer the aforementioned code INT and the other direction follows the operational step S22 to write (operational step S24) the interrupt position for the data packet information D1 (code 2915 in Figure 9 (c)) in the memory control unit 711 of the data information memory unit 71 (indicated in Figure 9 (b)) along with the CRC calculation until the code INT being transmitted and instruction to transmit the frame check sequence code FCS (operational step S25). When the transfer of the aforementioned code INT (operational step S23) of one octet ends, the transmission is checked (operational step S12) and the aforementioned code FCS of two octets is transmitted (operational step S11). Subsequently, the frame ending procedures shown in Figure 4 as described previously takes place. Since the interrupt voice packet information is queuing at the operational step 17, the data packet information D1 in the transmission packet memory unit 291 is deleted at the operational step S18 and then the voice packet information V1 is transferred from the voice information memory unit 61 to the transmission packet memory unit 291 at the operational step S19. Since the voice packet information V1 is stored at the operational step S19 as shown in Figure 3, the voice packet information V1 is transferred by the aforementioned series of packet information transfer procedures starting from one octet transfer of the flag sequence code F (Figure 3) and the frame ending procedures (Figure 4) at the operational step S1 for starting frame transferring. When the transfer of the voice packet information V1 ends, the transfer incomplete data packet D1 is queued at the operational step S17 so that the information transfer from the data information memory unit 71 to the transmission packet memory unit 291 at the operational step S19 will transfer only the incomplete transfer portion of the data packet information D12 at the

current transfer since the memory position for the transfer interrupt is written at the operational step S24 (Figure 10) and only the portion after the code 2916 in Figure 9 (c) is transferred. After one octet of the flag sequence code F is transferred (operational step S1 in Figure 3), the address code A and the remaining data packet information D12 are transferred by the transfer procedures shown in Figure 3 at this information transfer operational step S19. If no voice packet information is present and the information to be transferred is finished, at operational step S8 the information completion code FIN is extracted when the data packet information has been divided and the operational step S26 in Figure 10 follows to be ready for transferring. If there is no division, the operational step S28 is followed to extract a non-division indication code NIN and to be ready for transferring. After the one octet information transfer at the operational step S20, one direction proceeds with the operational steps S27 or S29 to transfer the codes FIN or NIN as provided, and the other direction proceeds with the operational step S22 to check the transmission and the operational step 25 to create the code FCS and to be ready for the transmission followed by the frame ending procedures shown in Figure 4.

The procedures at the reception side will be explained by referring to Figures 5 and 6. Since the general procedures have already been described previously, their explanation will be omitted. The procedures in Figure 5 are as follows. As a result of reception of the address code A at the operational step S31, the packet information received is determined as data at the operational step S37. When the codes received are identified as INT, FIN or NIN at the operational steps S39 and 40 for each octet after receiving one octet following the code A at the operational step S33, these codes INT, FIN and NIN can not be used until one octet code F is identified after the two octet code FCS stored in these codes. Therefore, the information identification unit 252 must have a memory space for three octets. For this reason, at the operational step 42, the codes

INT, FIN or NIN stored before the three octets are deleted and the octet codes newly received are stored. The code F for frame ending is checked at the operational sequence S50 and if the specified bit pattern check is OK after the CRC calculation until the frame check sequence code FCS, the following procedures are determined at the operational step S54. In the case of code INT, the data packet information received at the operational step S55 are sequentially stored in the divided data reception queue unit 253. In the case of code FIN, the data packet information received at the operational step S56 is stored in the divided data reception queue unit 253 and then the memory is totally extracted in the information reproduction unit 255 in the order received to be connected and edited before transferring to the data reception channel 14. In the case of code NIN, the data packet information is received from the communications line 1 at the operational step S57 and directly transferred from the reception packet memory unit 251 where the data is stored to the data reception channel 14. The interrupted data packet information by the voice packet information is transferred without interrupts by other data packet information to the same communications line. Therefore, the interrupted data packet information is stored sequentially in the division data reception queue unit 253 by the interrupt indication code INT and only the data packet information D11 and D12 are connected and edited by the information completion code FIN so that the data packet information can be reproduced easily. The blocked circuits shown in Figure 7 can be easily implemented by the common technology.

In the above-mentioned example, various memory units and control units are decentralized, but this invention's functions can be exhibited by using a group of registers which are connected using a common bus having transmission terminals or switching centers and a central processing unit.

In this invention's voice/data multiplexing control method, a request for voice transmission while the data is being transmitted does not cancel the data, which have already been transmitted. An interrupt indication code is added to indicate

an interrupt and after the voice transmission, the remaining data are transmitted. The data, which has already been transmitted, is temporarily stored at the reception side. The framed data information attached with an interrupt indication code is connected to the subsequent reception data information and the connected reception data information along with the framed data information attached with a completion code are reproduced into single data. This function solves the problem in the conventional system in that the frame lengths of the data information cannot exceed the frame gaps of the periodic voice information.

According to this invention, the transmission efficiency using the communications line by multiplexed transmission of voice and data can be improved.

#### 4. Brief Explanation of the Figures

Figure 1 is a block diagram showing an example configuration for the conventional voice/data multiplexing transmission method. Figure 2 is a time chart showing the time relationships when multiplexing transmissions using the same communications line as in Figure 1 sends the voice packet information and the data packet information. Figure 3 is a flow chart showing the transmission procedures after the desired packet information to be transferred in the transmission memory in the example of this invention's voice/data multiplexing transmission method. Figure 4 is a flow chart showing the frame ending procedures for the subsequent packet information transfer following the procedures shown in Figure 3. Figure 5 is a flow chart showing the reception procedures for the packet information, which has been transmitted, by the transmission procedures shown in Figure 3. Figure 6 is a flow chart showing the ending reception procedures for the subsequent packet information transferred frame after the procedures shown in Figure 5. Figure 7 is a block diagram showing an example of this invention's voice/data multiplexing transmission method. Figure 8 is a time chart showing the time relationships when the multiplexing transmission method using the same communications line in Figure 7 sends the voice packet

information and the data packet information. Figure 9 is a format outline showing the formats of various memory units and transfer frames in Figure 7. Figure 10 is a flow chart showing the operational procedures regarding the interrupt information addition added in this invention after the procedures shown in Figure 3.

- 1: Communications line
- 6: Voice transmission queue unit
- 7: Data transmission queue unit
- 22: Communication control transmission unit
- 25: Communication control reception unit
- 29: Status control transmission unit
- 251: Reception packet memory unit
- 252: Information identification unit
- 253: Division data reception queue unit
- 255: Information reproduction unit
- 291: Transmission packet memory unit
- 292: Interrupt code addition unit (means to add interrupt information)
- 293: Frame check sequence code preparation unit

Figure 1.

- 2: Communications control transmission unit
- 3: Line transmission unit
- 4: Line reception unit
- 5: Communications control reception unit
- 6: Voice transmission queue unit
- 7: Data transmission queue unit
- 8: Voice interrupt control unit
- 9: Status control transmission unit

Figure 2.

- A: Sender side
- B: Voice packet information
- C: Data packet information
- D: Multiplexing configuration on the communications line
- E: Frame format
- F: Receiver side
- G: Voice packet information
- H: Data packet information



Figure 3

A: Start  
B: Voice queuing  
C: Not transmitted  
D: Data division  
E: To Figure 4  
F: To Figure 10  
G: Yes  
H: No  
I: Voice  
J: Data  
K: Octet

Figure 4

A: To Figure 3  
B: Yes  
C: Voice queuing  
D: No  
E: Data queuing  
F: Queuing  
G: Octet  
H: (2 octet)

Figure 5

S23: Octet  
S38: Octet  
L: to Figure 6  
M: to Figure 6  
A: Data  
B: Voice

Figure 6

A: (Voice)  
B: OK (Data)  
C: NOK (Data)

Figure 7

22: Communications control transmission unit  
6: Voice transmission queue unit  
7: Data transmission queue unit  
8: Voice interrupt control unit  
29: Status control transmission unit  
3: Line transmission unit  
4: Line reception unit  
25: Communications control reception unit

Figure 8

A: Sender side  
B: Voice packet information  
C: Data packet information  
D: Multiplexing configuration on the communications line  
E: Frame format  
F: Receiver side  
G: Voice packet information  
H: Data packet information  
I: Data retransmission possible time

Figure 9

Figure 10

A: to Figure 4  
S20: Octet  
B: Interrupt action